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COMMITTEE ON NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS
18-29 January 1993
Item 4 of the provisional agenda*

QUADRENNIAL REPORTS ON THE ACTIVITIES OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL, CATEGORIES I AND II

Follow-up to the decisions taken by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations at its session in 1991

Reports submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968

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Note

1. At its session in 1991, the Committee requested organizations that had failed to submit reports for the period 1986-1989 to provide them within three months. It decided to review the reports at its session in 1993 and agreed that, in accordance with past practice, organizations that failed to submit a report within the specified time would automatically have their consultative status with the Council withdrawn (E/1991/20, para. 22).

2. The following organizations failed to submit a report within the specified time:

(a) Democratic Youth Community of Europe;

(b) European Association of National Productivity Centres;

(c) Institute of Social Studies Trust;

(d) Inter-African Union of Lawyers;

(e) International Cargo Handling Association;

(f) International Centre of Social Gerontology;

(g) International Union for Inland Navigation;

(h) Third World Foundation.

3. The following organizations submitted reports, which are reproduced below:

(a) Environment Liaison Centre International;

(b) Howard League for Penal Reform;

(c) International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Magistrates;

(d) International Cooperation for Development and Solidarity;

(e) International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations;

(f) International Federation of Senior Police Officers;

(g) International Islamic Federation of Student Organizations;

(h) International Union of Architects;

(i) Pan-African Institute for Development.

ENVIRONMENT LIAISON CENTRE INTERNATIONAL

(Category II)

Aims and objectives

The concept of an Environment Liaison Centre was born at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972. The Centre was established in Nairobi in 1974; it added the word "international" to its name in 1987 to reflect its global membership.

Since its inception, ELCI has been working to strengthen the linkages between environment and development NGOs, between southern and northern NGOs and between NGOs and United Nations bodies, especially UNEP. More than half of its 530 world-wide NGO member organizations come from the South. Its appreciation of the environment/development connection has grown as the need to seek ways of strengthening the capacities and capabilities of the NGOs there has grown. Because of its rapid growth in membership and demands, ELCI is attempting to build extra, commensurate capacities. Its funding base has expanded, and it now receives grants from UNEP, IFAD, IDRC, the Ford Foundation, the Swedish International Development Agency, the Canadian International Development Agency, and the Dutch and French Governments.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations meetings

ELCI has not participated in past meetings of the Council, although it would like to. However, between 1986 and 1989 ELCI was represented at several United Nations-organized meetings: Conference on Environment and Development, September 1989 in New York (UNDP/NGO); Preparation for 1992 Brazil Conference, August 1989 Nairobi, meetings in 1986 and 1987 in Rome, Washington, and Santo Domingo, organized by FAO; a UNEP meeting on hazardous technology in Geneva, 1986; Africa 2000, organized by UNDP (Nairobi, 1987); meeting on Tropical Forestry in Asia and the Pacific (UNEP) in New Delhi in 1987, UNCTAD/NGO Consultation in Geneva 1989. Apart from these and other formal meetings several other informal meetings were held.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

ELCI continues to strengthen its cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies. It works closely with UNEP and is involved in some of its technical committees, especially those on forestry and global warming. It is working with IFAD on soil and water conservation in Asia on a project called "Roots of life" and with FAO on a tropical forestry action plan. In 1986, ELCI outlined the NGO perspective to the Brundtland Commission for its report and organized its public hearings in Nairobi. Also in 1986, ELCI helped organize the participation of NGOs at the General Assembly special session on Africa and development. A meeting organized by ELCI in Tunisia, Our Common Future - Making It Happen, was addressed by the Executive Director of UNEP.

Other relevant activities

ELCI (along with the Centre For Our Common Future) coordinated the contributions of NGOs to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. It received funds from UNEP for the Ecoforum magazine and from IFAD for the project on soil and water conservation. The Executive Director of ELCI is on the Steering Committee of the UNDP Africa 2000 project. ELCI has also produced papers for the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development Programme on Research.

ELCI research-based activities in indigenous women's knowledge and management of natural resources in Africa, women's participation in forestry activities and the directory and inventory of women's organizations and community groups are directed at influencing policy at the national and international levels.

Through its International Economic Relations Programme, ELCI has raised issues in publications that are of concern locally and internationally. Some of its conclusions follow very closely on what has been suggested by certain United Nations agencies such as UNCTAD, ECA and ESCAP.

HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM

(Category II)

Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders

Two representatives attended the Eighth Congress in Cuba. They took a very active part, hosting a meeting, distributing a specially written document, attending the sessions, and taking part in visits to prisons in Cuba organized by the authorities.

The resolutions and results of the Congress were publicized in the United Kingdom and distributed to the League's membership.

United Nations Office at Vienna

The League's permanent representative in Vienna regularly attends meetings of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and was invited to attend the League annual conference in 1990 to talk about the Committee to an international audience.

The Director attended a meeting of the Committee in Vienna in February 1990, in preparation for a contribution to the Congress in Cuba, and addressed the plenary session of the Committee about the international work of the Howard League.

The representative in Vienna maintains good working relations with the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and is liaison with the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. This has enabled constructive cooperation on a number of issues and events, including publishing a book on the state of prisons world wide.

United Nations Headquarters

The League's permanent representative to the United Nations in New York was, until 1989, the Executive Secretary of the Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (which the Howard League co-founded).

Human rights

The Director was invited by the Byelorussian Human Rights Committee to an international conference in Minsk in December 1990. She participated in discussions on human rights and United Nations standards with international delegates and criminal justice professionals from the USSR.

The Howard League submitted a commentary on human rights in prisons in the United Kingdom to the Human Rights Committee in April 1990 in New York. The document comments on the observance in the United Kingdom to the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It was released as a public

document to increase awareness of the provisions of the Covenant and to encourage adherence.

Prison conditions

The League regularly monitors prison conditions and the treatment of prisoners in England and Wales, using the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules as a baseline. It works actively to publicize and popularize the Rules and included reference to them in its submissions to Lord Justice Woolf's inquiry into the prison disturbances.

International membership

The League has individual and institutional members from many countries and involves them in its work through publishing their writings in the Howard Journal of Criminal Justice and participation in conferences. The League has an informal working relationship with the John Howard Society in Canada.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT MAGISTRATES

ASSOCIATION INTERNATIONALE DES MAGISTRATS DE LA JEUNESSE ET DE LA FAMILLE

ASOCIACION INTERNACIONAL DE MAGISTRADOS DE LA JUVENTUD Y DE LA FAMILIA

(Category II)

International congress

The Association held its twelfth quadrennial congress in Rio de Janeiro, from 24 to 29 August 1986. The theme was "The young separated from their families", with three subthemes: "Order of separation", "Forms of separation" and "Temporary separation". A fourth subtheme "Alternatives to separation" was dealt with in a seminar. The congress conducted a parallel course involving conferences on youth and their parents, the juvenile magistrate, juvenile delinquency and adoption. There also were speaker corners in French and English.

There were some 780 participants (570 from Brazil, 60 from Argentina, 45 from other South American countries, 74 from Europe).

The discussions led to draft resolutions and recommendations that were submitted to the plenary session of the congress. Full proceedings of the congress have been published in the three languages of the Association (English, French and Spanish) and in Portuguese.

Regional seminars

Regional seminars are an important activity of the Association. Their aim is to establish links between judges, magistrates and specialists who deal with youth or family matters. In the period covered by this report, several seminars were held.

Sion (Switzerland), 17-20 October 1988

This was a French-speaking seminar with participants from France, Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Canada and Switzerland. The theme was "New reactions to juvenile delinquency". All the papers presented at the seminar have been published in Nouvelles tendances dans le droit penal des mineurs.

Popovo (Poland), 27-30 October 1988

This seminar was organized by the Polish Ministry of Justice in cooperation with the Polish Association of Juvenile Court Magistrates. The theme was "Procedures in juvenile cases and the prevention of their

demoralization". Participants came from Eastern European countries (USSR, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Romania). The Executive Council of the Association was invited to attend. The proceedings of the seminar have been published in Russian.

London, 29-30 March 1989

Participants in this English-language seminar came from all over the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and some of the Scandinavian countries. The theme was "Protecting the child at risk", with subthemes: "Identifying the risks" and "The child's rights". One topic was the problem of the child as witness in adult courts.

Castiglione delle Stiviere (Italy), 5-8 June 1989

This seminar was organized by the Department for Juvenile Justice of the Ministry of Justice, together with the Association. It was held in preparation of the thirteenth congress of the Association (Turin, Italy, September 1990). The theme was "New problems in the family", with the subthemes "Artificial procreation" and "Children confronted with separation". The languages of the seminar were Italian and French; participants came from Italy, France, Belgium and Switzerland. The Executive Council of the IAJFCM also was present.

Work with international organizations

The Association has taken an active part for many years in the meetings of the Council of International Organizations Directly Interested in Children and Youth and contributed to the preliminary draft of a European convention for the protection of rights of the child. The Association continues to contribute to that effort.

Its representatives took part in the work on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, mainly working within the NGO Group on UNICEF.

The Association has been involved in the elaboration of the draft for Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice. The former president of the Association was one of the leading experts selected by the United Nations to work on the draft. Representatives also took part in the work of other NGO groups having consultative status with various specialized bodies of the United Nations, such as the Council, UNICEF and the ILO. The Association is a member of other groupings of international associations concerned with various aspects of youth and family protection.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SOLIDARITY
(CIDSE)

(Category II)

General remarks

CIDSE is an international working group, based in Brussels, bringing together 14 Catholic development organizations in Europe and North America. The work of CIDSE focuses on two principal areas of common activity: support for development projects and programmes in the third world (annually CIDSE agencies support more than 6,000 programmes for a global amount of over $350 million); public education and lobbying on the root causes of underdevelopment.

As an international body, CIDSE places great emphasis on close collaboration with other international bodies, especially those of the United Nations - notably UNCTAD, FAO, UNHCR, WHO (particularly with regard to the AIDS pandemic).

There are very regular contacts, both formal and informal, between CIDSE and these bodies and this report does not do justice to them since the person primarily responsible in the period concerned has left the organization. But it is perhaps a measure of these contacts and the importance CIDSE places on close collaboration that during that period, two members of the CIDSE secretariat (at its peak, eight staff members) left to join United Nations agencies - one to UNCTAD and the other to FAO.

An important facet of our collaboration is the dissemination of United Nations information, particularly relating to development and human rights, to the CIDSE network, including partner organizations in the South, and the mutual exchange of information - e.g., the CIDSE position paper on third world debt.

In addition to keeping our partner organizations informed, CIDSE actively promotes and secures financing for NGOs in the South to participate in United Nations activities, such as UNCTAD VII.

Specific meetings

The major focus of collaboration with United Nations bodies during the reporting period was UNCTAD VII in 1987. In April 1987 CIDSE, together with the International Coalition for Development Action (ICDA) sponsored a four-day seminar in Geneva. It brought together some 60 NGO representatives from North and South for the purpose of deepening their analysis of the issues to be discussed during UNCTAD VII and to prepare participation in UNCTAD VII itself.

CIDSE had a delegation of 12 people present throughout UNCTAD VII and participated in a whole range of activities during the conference - organizing

meetings with various ministers and officials, briefings by delegates for NGOs and media, lobbying and the production of information and educational materials. CIDSE jointly sponsored an NGO policy meeting at the end of the first phase of the conferences and the beginning of the second ministerial phase.

CIDSE participated in a major conference in Nairobi in May 1986 on education in Africa, organized by the World Bank and sponsored by UNDP. It brought together government officials and NGOs.

In 1988 CIDSE actively participated in the European Public Campaign on Interdependence and Solidarity of the Council of Europe, organized in very close cooperation with UNCTAD. A CIDSE staff person gave an address to the Round Table in Brussels, on trade and interdependence (February 1988) and, at the suggestion of UNCTAD, CIDSE also participated in the Round Table in Greece on the socio-economic development of the least developed countries and interdependence (April 1988). CIDSE was also represented at the final meeting of this campaign in Spain.

CIDSE has played an active role in the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, particularly stimulating and facilitating the participation of African partner organizations in the Programme. A CIDSE staff person gave an address at the ninth meeting of the Task Force in Paris in May 1989, stressing the need for improved and closer collaboration between NGOs and the United Nations system.

In addition to participating in meetings, CIDSE has been involved in the dissemination of their results and other necessary follow-up.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATIONS

(Category II)

The activities of the International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations (Apimondia) carried out in the period in question cover the undertakings of the Executive Council, the standing commissions, the General Secretariat, located in Rome (Italy), the International Institute of Beekeeping Technology and Economy (IITEA), located in Bucharest (Romania), and the Documentation Centre, in Dol (Czechoslovakia).

All the above-mentioned bodies have discharged their duties in accordance with the provisions of the Federation's statutes and in line with the resolutions of its 30th and 31st International Apicultural Congresses, held in Nagoya (Japan, October 1985) and Warsaw (Poland, August 1987).

The Executive Council met in the following locations: Toulouse (France) in May 1986; Kamianna (Poland) in May 1987; Warsaw (Poland) in August 1987; Rome (Italy) in April 1988; Bucharest (Romania) in March 1989; Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in October 1989.

The following international symposia were also held in the quadrennium 1986-1989 on the topics indicated:

(a) Scientific and commercial insemination of queens, Toulouse (France), May 1986;

(b) Health protection of the honeybee, Zagreb (Yugoslavia), September-October 1986;

(c) Pollination and beekeeping with the Eastern honeybees, Gold Coast (Australia), July 1988;

(d) Apitherapy, Portoroz (Yugoslavia), September 1988.

The resolutions adopted at the two Congresses addressed issues such as: the protection of bees, product quality and consumers' rights; the support of the beekeeping industry in developing countries; the use of pesticides; beekeeping in tropical countries; the management of africanized bees; the promotion and dissemination of specialized literature covering scientific and technical aspects of beekeeping; the interaction between apiculture and the environment; and the definition of new analysis standards for the detection of pesticides in honey.

The Federation has fully collaborated in some important initiatives promoted by the FAO, as follows:

(a) Participation in the fifth and sixth AGRIS technical consultations held in 1986 and 1988, covering, among other initiatives, the AGRINDEX and AGROVOC publications for which Apimondia carries out promotional and printing activities, respectively;

(b) Technical backstopping for FAO beekeeping-related projects implemented in the world's developing countries, through some members of the Apimondia Executive Council.

The standing commissions have carried out extensive programmes in their respective fields of activity to reach a better understanding of the problems of beekeeping in the world. Special attention was given to southern Asia by the working group in charge of analysing the global prospects of beekeeping at the regional and local levels and promoting the implementation of projects aimed at introducing this low-cost technology as a means of earning supplementary income for rural populations.

During the period covered, Apimondia strengthened its collaboration with the Geneva-based United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), providing valuable data on trends and specifications concerning the hive products and their relevant international markets and current quotations. This collaboration led to the publication of the book Honey: A Study of the Main Markets which was produced in English, French and Spanish in 1986.

The greater part of the activity carried out in the quadrennium by the General Secretariat in Rome was aimed at providing technical assistance to a vast number of beekeepers, institutions, research centres and firms applying for information, data, reference material and documentation, addresses and qualified assistance on apiculture. Some study tours were conducted to illustrate the organization and structure of beekeeping concerns in industrialized countries to delegations from developing countries.

The International Institute of Beekeeping Technology and Economy has published the proceedings of the international symposia and Apimondia congresses held in the period under review and run reprints or subsequent editions of publications ranging from instrumental insemination of the queen bee (in accordance with the resolutions ensuing from the symposium held in 1986 in Toulouse, France) to honey analysis and recipe books on honey.

The Institute also added Romanian and Bulgarian to the languages in which its magazine Apiacta is published, in order to reach a wider readership in Eastern Europe. Furthermore, the political and social changes which took place at the end of 1989 in Romania have given lead to a restructuring of the Institute's activity, internal organization and bodies.

A renewal of the machinery and the introduction of computer-assisted printing devices were undertaken to improve the output capacity and quality standards of the publications produced by the Institute.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SENIOR POLICE OFFICERS

(Category II)

1986

Paris, International symposium, "Prevention of burglary".

Luxembourg, International symposium, "Police 2000", continued education and prevention of road highways' accidents.

1987

Taipei, International symposium, "Problems of the illegal entrance of foreigners on national territory".

Luxembourg, International symposium, "Police 2000", "Protection of police personnel" and "Traffic of goods, problems, risks and dangers".

1988

Munster, International Commission on Circulation and Road Traffic.

Luxembourg, International symposium, "Police 2000", "Police, medias and communications".

Nice, First international days, "Police and high technology".

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC FEDERATION OF STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS (IIFSO)

(Category II)

Conferences

(a) Kuala Lumpur. The Conference, which took place in August 1988, was attended by 1,500 students and other IIFSO bodies. It discussed, inter alia, the channels of cooperation with other international and the regional organizations.

(b) Caribbean region. The conference took place in Jamaica, organized by IIFSO's affiliated organizations in the region. It studied the student Islamic work in Latin America and recommended that IIFSO should look after Muslim students in Latin America by providing Islamic books in the language used in the region. More than 200 students participated.

(c) Pakistan. The Conference, organized by IIFSO and Muslim student organizations of Pakistan, was held on 2-5 October 1987. More than 1,000 people attended. Islamic work in Asia was studied and priorities for the coming years were discussed.

(d) Sudan. The conference, held from 10 to 15 November 1989, was attended by more than 2,000 students, especially women. The main purpose of the conference was to establish an international organization for Muslim women.

The conference also reviewed the means of cooperation and coordination between IIFSO and its affiliated members in Africa.

Camps and seminars

(a) Asia. About 30 camps were organized, in Bangladesh, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka.

There were many activites such as reciting the Qur'an, lectures, sports and cultural competitions.

(b) Africa. Camps and seminars were held in Comoros, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Mauritius, Nigeria and Sudan.

The most important issues discussed were Africa, the continent of Muslim majority; the problem of discrimination from the Islamic point of view; ignorance and poverty and their influence on Africa problems. The camps organized for the female students in Sudan established the International Organization of Muslim Women (IOMW).

(c) Europe. Camps and seminars were organized in Europe (Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia).

One of the camps, jointly by IIFSO and its affiliated member in London, provided an opportunity for British Muslims to come together. About 40 students attended, for lectures and discussions, group prayers and reciting the Holy Qur'an.

The seminar which took place in Poland in February 1989 was very fruitful. At it were discussed problems facing Muslim minorities under communist domination in Europe and plans for future work.

(d) Americas. A youth camp was arranged in Vermont in August 1988, for Muslim youth from the Boston area, so as to inculcate in them Islamic values and leadership qualities. The youth day held in New York (October 1988) was geared towards motivating the participants and inspiring in them the true Islamic spirit.

Seminars were organized in Spanish for six months in New York. A seminar was held at the University of Pennsylvania in October 1988. In the Caribbean region, about 10 camps and seminars were held. They presented issues such as the role of Muslims in building and unifying the country; Muslim brotherhood; problems facing the Muslim community in the region.

Training courses and scholarships

IIFSO organized more than 100 training courses annually on leadership, media, organizing and communication. It provides about 50 scholarships a year for Muslim students to study in different countries, especially in Mayalsia, Saudi Arabia and Sudan. Most of the students receiving scholarships are from Africa and Asia.

Cultural missions (Caravans)

Missions are composed of preachers who move from one country to another, disseminating ideas and experiences about Islamic work. They always involve cultural, social and medical activities and sport competitions. IIFSO organizes approximately 25 missions annually most of them executed by its Africa office.

Publishing and translation

IIFSO initiated a publishing programme of selected Islamic literature by major Muslim thinkers and authors. Its book series has been so far published in a minimum of 80 languages spoken by Muslims. IIFSO published 4 million books and translated its books into 10 additional languages.

Media and exhibitions

Regional newsletters are issued by all the regional offices in addition to the central magazine of the Secretariat General and some pamphlets; IIFSO organizes book exhibitions in many countries. Since 1986 it has participated in international book exhibitions in Khartoum and Cairo.

Relations with other organizations

IIFSO has practical relations with many Islamic and non-Islamic organizations such as UNESCO, World Assembly of Muslim Youth (WAMY), Muslim World League, Islamic Dawa Organization and Association of Islamic Universities.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ARCHITECTS

(Category II)

The International Union of Architects (IUA) is an association which represents the national architects' associations of 90 countries. This means that IUA has constant access to a unique pool of professionals whose skills at the national, regional and international levels can be used to foster international cooperation, particularly in collaboration with similar non-governmental organizations, government institutions and the major international organizations, with which it enjoys considerable prestige.

In studying specific topics, IUA relies on working groups active in various fields and composed of experts from all over the world. These groups regularly hold international meetings, seminars and symposia in accordance with the Union's guidelines and programmes.

International seminars and meetings organized by IUA

1986, Helsinki. International symposium on industrial planning in hazardous settings.

1986, Moscow. Seminar on the quality of mass housing in developed socialist countries.

1987, Ráckeve, Hungary. Seminar on the role of community centres in towns and villages.

1987, Dcet, Pakistan. Training course for architects (IUA/UNESCO).

1988, Budapest. "Information network on educational buildings" (in collaboration with UNESCO).

1988, Berlin and Rostock. Seminar on a human-focused approach to urban development.

1988, Cairo. Symposium on Africa's architectural heritage.

1988, Cochabamba, Bolivia. Second meeting of the working group on heritage (region III).

1989, Valencia, Spain. International seminar on Mediterranean culture.

1989, Moscow, Suzdal and Vladimir. International symposium on the restoration of monuments.

1989, Unije, Yugoslavia. Workshop and international seminar on tourism and life on small islands.

1989, Stockholm. "Industrial architecture and engineering design: When people matter".

IUA Congress

Brighton, July 1987. Sixteenth World Congress of IUA; topic - Towns and shelter - building the world of tomorrow.

International architectural and town-planning competitions sponsored by IUA

"CINTUS" - New technological solutions for public housing, 1987.

Development of six sites in the city of Birmingham, 1988.

Development of the Waterloo battlefield, Belgium, 1988.

Museum and park dedicated to the memory of victims of the Fossoli concentration camp, Carpi, Italy, 1988.

Working in the city, Dublin, 1988 (European competition).

Library of Alexandria, Alexandria, Egypt, 1988.

Tokyo International Forum, Tokyo, 1988.

Towns of the future, Milwaukee, 1988.

Tokyo International Forum, Tokyo, 1989.

Bibliothèque de France, Paris, 1989.

Headquarters of the European Patent Office, The Hague, 1989.

Development of the Piazza Dante, Genoa, 1989.

Coastal towns, Kuwait, 1989.

Participation in international meetings

Council of Europe: Barcelona, 1987, Conference on the reduction of urban insecurity; Strasbourg, France, 1988, "Achieving better living conditions in towns: cooperation between the architect, local authorities and the community"; Bochum, Germany, 1988, "Mining engineering monuments as a cultural heritage"; Limassol, Cyprus, 1988, "Tourism and integrated planning policy"; Cambridge, United Kingdom, 1988, "Historic towns and tourism".

European Economic Community: Munich, 6-10 April 1987, European Architecture Conference.

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat): Nairobi, 1987, Habitat International Council, NGO Forum; New Delhi, India, 1988, ninth session of the Commission.

United Nations

1987

Annual conference of non-governmental organizations, New York;

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (ECE), Housing planning and programming (Geneva);

Seventeenth session of the Group of Experts on Urban and Rural Research;

Population and housing statistics;

Eighteenth session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning;

1988

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, working group on construction (Geneva);

Consultation of international experts on evaluating housing quality (Copenhagen);

1989

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, seminar on human settlements;

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning, (Lake Velence, Hungary; Lyon, France; London).

UNESCO

1987

Regional NGO meeting (Dakar);

Seventh session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Copyrights (Geneva);

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Committee of Government Experts;

Regional Seminar on Copyrights (Dakar);

1988

Committee of Government Experts;

Twelfth session of the World Heritage Committee (Brasilia);

International Meeting of Experts (New York University);

1989

Session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Copyrights (Paris);

WIPO, thirtieth session of the Executive Committee;

International meeting of experts on the study and teaching of international relations (Tunis);

Thirteenth session of the World Heritage Committee.

Participation in international meetings organized by international non-governmental organizations

London, 1987, Heritage Trust;

Mexico, 1987, METROPOLIS '87;

Amsterdam, 1987, International Council of Graphic Design Associations (ICOGRADA), international congress;

Beijing, China, 1987, World Health Organization (WHO), thirty-seventh session;

Madrid, 1987, World Tourism Organization (WTO), general assembly;

Rome, 1987, International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), twenty-eighth world congress;

Washington, D.C., 1987, International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), eighth general assembly;

Prague, 1987, International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation (CIB);

Nice, France, 1987, European Institute of Architecture and Planning;

Geneva, 1987, ILO;

New Delhi, 1987, IUA/International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISoCaRP);

San Antonio, Texas, United States of America, 1988, IULA;

Moscow, 1989, International Organization for Standardization (ISO);

Paris, 1989, WTO;

Manila, WHO;

Pecs, Hungary, 1989, WHO;

Bangkok, 1989, Asian Association of Architects;

Geneva, 1989, WIPO;

Beijing, 1989, International symposium.

IUA and the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, 1987

Habitat International Council, NGO Forum, Nairobi;

New technological solutions for public housing: international competition organized by IUA;

Round Table of Experts and Declaration of Caceres;

World congress of IUA;

Brighton Declaration;

IUA/UNESCO training course, Dcet, Pakistan.

PAN-AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT (PAID)

(Category II)

The Pan-African Institute for Development is a pan-African international non-governmental organization established in 1964 which seeks to promote the integrated and participatory development of rural and urban populations in Africa. The Institute is involved in management training, project planning and administration and the training of trainers. It conducts applied field studies and research and publishes the findings. In the area of advisory services and training, it provides assistance to both national and international private and public organizations that promote local, regional and national development.

PAID is an association of 200 individuals. For the purposes of decentralization, the Institute has established four regional institutes: two for French-speaking African countries (in Cameroon and Burkina Faso) and two others for English-speaking African countries (in Cameroon and Zambia).

The activities of PAID are supported mainly by:

(a) Governmental and non-governmental European and American development agencies. Contributions from the Netherlands, for example, doubled between 1986 and 1989;

(b) The host countries of the regional institutes and other African countries. This support takes the form of subsidies, fellowships, consultancies and various facilities. Owing to high inflation and other economic difficulties facing these countries, their contributions have gradually declined; between 1986 and 1989, they fell from 600 to 400 million CFA francs;

(c) Specialized agencies of the United Nations: the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the World Bank/Economic Development Institute (EDI);

(d) The Institute's own resources, which accounted for 15 per cent of all income in 1986-1987, 9.7 per cent in 1987-1988 and 12.7 per cent in 1988-1989.

Representatives of PAID regularly attend meetings of the following agencies: FAO, UNICEF, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Labour Office. The PAID representative at Geneva also attends, whenever possible, the meetings of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (CONGO).

Since the list of United Nations specialized agencies that cooperated with PAID during the period 1986-1989 is long, only the most important collaborative efforts, consultations, seminars, etc. are given here.

Collaboration with UNICEF

(a) Support for UNICEF offices in Zaire (1986-1987), Benin, Togo and the Central African Republic (1987-1988) with respect to extension methods in health districts;

(b) Socio-economic studies on school attendance by girls in Burkina Faso (1987-1988);

(c) Study on primary health care and local initiatives, together with proposals for enhancing grass-roots initiatives in Mali and the Central African Republic (1988-1989);

(d) Evaluation of water-supply programmes in rural areas of the Central African Republic (1988-1989).

Collaboration with FAO, 1986-1987)

(a) Studies on the organization and management of services for small-scale farmers in the Congo, the Niger and Rwanda;

(b) Participation, as an observer, in the fourteenth regional conference of FAO at Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire.

Collaboration with the International Labour Office, 1987-1989

(a) Support for the design of a simplified system of accounting for artisans in Madagascar;

(b) Workshop organized in collaboration with the Inter-African Centre for Development of Vocational Training (CIADFOR)/ILO for the training of trainers;

(c) Logistical support for and participation in the activities of the joint UNDP/EDI/ILO UNIDILAF project on strengthening training and research institutes in sub-Saharan Africa;

(d) Formulation by the regional institute at Douala, of a training programme on support from extension services for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Collaboration with UNESCO, 1988-1989

(a) With UNESCO support, PAID conducted research on modernization and cultural values in Kenya, Malawi and Uganda;

(b) PAID headed a working group at an international seminar on promoting awareness among African journalists and communicators, organized in collaboration with UNESCO and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);

(c) Advisory assistance to the UNESCO regional office at Douala for information, education and communications projects in the region.

Collaboration with UNIDO, 1987-1989

(a) Organization by the regional institute at Kabwe, Zambia, of a seminar for business women on training in the management of small enterprises;

(b) Five-week course for business women managing small and medium-sized enterprises on building management, business promotion and technological capacities.